

Miscellany.

PLEASURE.

BY J. D. RAGAN.

What is pleasure? This is a brief interrogation; and we would suppose so short a question would be easily and briefly answered. But it admits of dissimilar and numerous answers—for happiness is not alike to all, nor is it always derivable from the same sources, because pleasure cannot be at all times obtained from one thing alone, but is dependent on various objects, under different circumstances, and owing to the peculiar state and habits of the mind.

One class of persons will tell us that pleasure consists in the prudent indulgence of several appetites. They can see pleasure only as it sparkles in the flowing bowl; as enjoyment is reaped by partaking of rich and costly viands—or as its more stirring power is realized in the reveries of intoxication. Another class of people define pleasure as consisting in the possession of wealth, extensive fortunes, princely edifices, splendid sofas, elegant tapestries, and all the costly improvements and appliances of aristocratic munificence. And a third class, entirely repudiating the views maintained by both of the other classes herein mentioned, appear to be certain that pleasure is alone enjoyed by those who have extensive education, a refined sensibility, and a highly cultivated imagination. Such persons live very much in the regions of ideality and sentimentality. They love fiction. Truth they admire, but they glory in romance—and a high atmosphere is it in which they dwell. The world around is too coarse for them; their views are too low—too contracted “pent up”—and too narrow for them; and it seems too meagre and too barren of incident to suit them. Hence, eagle-like, they soar aloft towards heaven, and lose themselves in some far-off land of beauty and sentiment, where earth's dull clouds and transient beams are unknown—a world of loveliness, where endless rays of sunlight breathe on all around.

But to the question—What is pleasure? Let us not wander from it, and forget the purpose of our inquiry. Pleasure does not consist in indulgence of the appetites. A man, in the midst of an inebriating revelry, may feel agreeable, or fancy that he realizes much delight. And so he often does. So, too, the wicked enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. But it is a delight which but too precedes his fearful plunge from the towering height of a fatal precipice into the ruinous vortex of an ever-eddy whirlpool of misery.

Pleasure does not consist in wealth, nor is it attained by affluence. Yet, in a subordinate sense, we may sometimes say that wealth is accessory to pleasure. But it is a painful truth, corroborated by the history of man in all ages of the world, that rich men are often the most miserable beings on earth. They not only hate others, as a general thing, but even abhor themselves, and loathe their hoarded pelf.

Pleasure does not consist in the possession of great intellectual culture. Spirits of ether and *genii* of fire, adorned with all the brilliance and excellence that intellect and learning could confer, have ascended mountain high above their fellows, and amid it all have been unhappy. Byron himself, a giant genius, and a man mighty in excellence, soared up, a miracle of mind, superior to the darkly-shrouded doubts that

“Dim this shadowy sphere.”

But was he, then, in possession of pleasure? Hear the mournful strains in which he addressed his own heart, a few days before his departure from time:

“Count o’er the joys thy hours have seen;
Count o’er thy days from anguish free;
And know, whatever thou hast been,
‘Tis something better not to be.”

Ah, no! pleasure is not in all these things. It is found not in wealth, nor in pomp, nor in power, though it may be enjoyed in connection with all these, when they are rightfully attained, and whenever pleasure is rightfully sought. But there must be a better element added to these good things of time, in order to render them conducive to pleasure, for it consists not in these. Pleasure is a principle, and belongs to our moral nature, and to our intellectual or sentient passions and instincts. Hence, we must seek for it out of and above the natural elements that minister only and equally to our outward comfort or discomfort. When we look to the well-spring of goodness, we shall find the boon for which we seek. Then we shall be able to answer our principal inquiry—What is happiness? And our solution of the question will be correct, and our attempts to attain it, being properly directed, will be safe.

Pleasure is a grateful and happy feeling, which arises in the human heart from a contemplation of the manifold goodness of the great Creator and Supreme Disposer of man, connected with the love of God and the work of duty—

“The soul’s calm sunshine, and the heart-fel joy,
Which nothing earthly gives, nor can destroy.”

Pride often miscalculates, and more often misconceives. The proud man places himself at a distance from other men; seen through that distance, others, perhaps, appear little to him; but he forgets that this very distance causes him to appear equally little to others.

Influence of Forests on Climates.

No man who has ever lived in the country, need be told what an influence is exercised upon the climate by scattered groups of forest trees. Any one who has traveled across an open prairie in cold, blustering weather, and then through a well-wooded region, can not have failed to discover the difference. The most disagreeable feature, both to man and beast, in our northern climate, is cold, cutting winds; and where their fury is unbroken, as in treeless or prairie regions, no living thing can resist them. The most hardy of our domestic animals will seek shelter, if within their reach, and, like drowning men, who seize the most frail support, they may often be seen clustering around a solitary tree, a fence corner, or wherever they can discover even the appearance of shelter. Men might learn from this, if not from their own feelings, how grateful is the shade and shelter of trees, and how important it is to preserve and cultivate them.

It is not well known that the climate of all those portions of the country once well wooded but now in a great measure cleared, is greatly changed for the worse. In Central New York, Peaches were grown successfully for the first twenty years or so after the settlement of the country; now they fail entirely. We have less snow, more severe cold winds, and winter wheat and other such crops are much more uncertain than formerly. Our summers, also, are marked by extremes of heat and drouth to a far greater extent. Very much of this change is unquestionably owing to the absence of the extensive forests that formerly covered a large portion of the country; and we shall feel it yet worse than now, unless the existing remnants of them be carefully managed.

Not long ago, we saw it stated in a French journal, that the population of certain districts had made application to the government, to aid in establishing plantations of trees, as the cutting down of the forests had so affected their climate as to render cultivation difficult and unprofitable.

Now, if forests or plantations of trees exercises such modifying influences upon climate, should not every man who cultivates the soil, take lively interest in preserving them, and even in creating them where none or a too scanty supply exists at present? Next to the soil itself, the climate is the most important consideration to agriculture and horticulture. It is the subject of continual apprehension and remark. The dread of intense cold, excessive heat or dryness, high winds, &c., haunt the anxious cultivator from one end of the year to the other; and in the most favorable seasons, he can not hope to escape without loss. Look back to the winter of 1853 and '54, and to last summer. Who could estimate the total loss from extremes of cold and drouth in that single season? We hope that in these days of improvement, when everything pertaining to the rural arts is undergoing an intelligent scrutiny, that the climate influence of trees will not be overlooked. We have little hope of reaching directly, with one word of warning, a very large number of those who wield the destinies of the woods, but we hope our readers will become missionaries in this cause, and do whatever lies in their power to stay the axe.—*Horticulturalist.*

The editor of the Cayuga Chief, (Auburn, N. Y.), writes to his paper from the West as follows:

“A young, well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing man, with a lovely wife and child, had journeyed on the same train with us from Buffalo. At —, in spite of the earnest and fearful protestations of his wife, he would leave the depot as he said ‘on business.’ From the wife’s manner, we readily guessed what she thought his business was. For a long hour she stood with her boy in her arms awaiting his return, the tears in spite of all her efforts, silently dropping upon the cheek of her sleeping child. He came just as the train started, drunk. He lurched towards the platform, fell upon the rail, and his head was severed from his body. Never, in life, shall we forget the expression of the wife’s countenance as she stood for a moment, her features pale and ghastly, and then fell senseless upon the gory and smoking form of her husband. The wail of the fatherless boy touched every heart, for not one who looked on the scene could refrain from weeping.”

We looked upon that woman as she was taken like a dead one from the headless corpse, her heavy hair clotted with the blood that had just jetted from the pulsing heart, and felt fierce hatred against a damnable business and all its apologists and abettors.”

Every man owes it to society to become rich, for the poor man’s advice is never needed, let it be ever so valuable. The more wise one may be, the more he owes it to his country to become wealthy. Every addition made to a man’s fortune adds ten per cent. to his influence. Let a man throw a doubloon on the counter, and every one will want to hear it ring. Throw a cent down, however, and its voice would prove no more attractive than a poor relation’s.

The Catholic Telegraph states that the venerable Father Matthew is at Madrid in distress, in want of means to pay his board. His right hand is paralyzed.

The lady whose sleep was broken has had it mended.

A Double Baby.

We stated a few days since, that a strange case of malformation had occurred at Lancaster, in this State, and promised a full description of this curious production, which we hoped to gain at the hands of some of our medical friends. As they, however, from some cause or other, do not incline to do it, we have put several of them under cross-examination, and intend to embody in our own language, what we have learned. Our friend, Professor N. T. Marshall, of the Medical College of Ohio, and perhaps others of the city, have seen the prodigy, which is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable freaks of nature known to science or recorded in history. The February number of the Western *Lancet*, published in this city, will contain, as we are informed, a full scientific description of the wonder.

From the lower extremity of the breast bone—where the junction of the two bodies takes place—upwards, there are the upper parts of two perfect and well developed infants—two heads, two pairs of arms, two chests, two stomachs, two hearts, two pairs of lungs and two livers. From the same point downwards, the blending of the two systems into one becomes more and more intimate, until it seems almost perfect and complete. The intestines, and all the lower organs, are in common with common terminology, and the legs made up of the right leg of one and the left leg of the other are a pair standing in the proper position relative to each other and to the organs in their vicinity. In the rear, however, the union is less perfect, there being two well developed spines, each terminating in a separate coccyge, and what is peculiarly strange, the two inner legs dislocated at the hip joints, are thrown backwards and upwards, and joined together, are found passing under the true skin of the back of the body upon the right, the feet being extricated, and standing up heel to heel nearly in its face.

The child is a female, with a perfect sexual organization. The bodies do not exactly face each other, but are more near face to face than side to side. One is apparently somewhat more robust than the other, and it is evident from many of the characteristics of their constitution, that they are different. As one is capable of suffering while the other is unconscious of pain; it follows that their nervous systems are several, from which it is, we suppose, to be inferred that in case they should survive, each will possess a character and individuality of its own.

This strange phenomenon is the offspring of respectable parents in Lancaster. Although delicate the chances are in favor of its living. The case is in the hands of Dr. Boettler, one of the ablest physicians in the State, whose skill in its treatment is spoken of in terms of high commendation.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

MILK COWS.—If you desire your cows to yield liberally to the pail, you must feed them with something better suited to the secretion of rich milk than dry provender. Chopped roots, or meal slops of some kind should be given them twice a day at least, say morning and evening. They should also be provided with littered beds, dry lodgings—moderately warm—be regularly watered thrice a day, just before being fed; be carried or combed once a day, and salt with occasionally a little ashes on fine bone dust mixed, two or three times a week.—They also like a variety of food. Roots, cut or rasped, and mixed with cut hay or straw, then stirred and left for an hour or two, makes a mess which they will eat very greedily. We think that hardly enough attention is given to the bedding of cows, as the more quiet and comfortable they are, the less food they require to sustain the system, and may, therefore, go to produce flesh or milk. A gentleman who has constantly employed several pairs of working oxen for many years, states that oxen will travel fifteen miles a day, being well littered down at night, as easy as twelve, and lie upon the bare floor. If this statement be correct—and it seems to us consistent—it is a pretty important matter that all our cattle are well provided for in this respect.

ELEGANT REPROOF.—Lord Kelly, celebrated in the last age for his love of music, was “not only witty in himself, but the cause of wit in others.” Mr. B., a Scotch advocate, a man of considerable humor, accompanied by a great formality of manners, happened to be one of a convivial party, when his lordship was at the head of the table; after dinner, he was asked to sing, but absolutely refused to comply with the pressing solicitations of the company; at length Lord K.—told him he should not escape—he must either sing a song, tell a story, or drink a bumper. Mr. B., being an abstemious man, chose rather to tell a story than incur the forfeit. “One day,” said he, in his pompous manner, “a thief in the course of his rounds, saw the door of a church invitingly open; he walked in, thinking that even there he might lay hold of something useful; having secured the pulpit cloth, he was retreating, when lo! he found the door shut. After some consideration, he adopted the only means of escape left, namely, to let himself down by the bell-rope; the bell, of course, rang; the people were alarmed, and the thief was taken just as he reached the ground. When they were dragging him away, he looked up, and emphatically addressed the bell, as I now address your lordship, ‘Had it not been,’ said he, ‘for your long tongue and your empty head, I had made my escape!’”

Attachment Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23rd day of January, 1855, at the instance of T. M. Markle, plaintiff, an order of attachment was issued by James Robertson, a Justice of the Peace, within and for Jefferson County Ohio, against the goods, chattels, stocks, or interest of Samuel Thompson defendant, for the sum of \$75. Jan. 25, 1855. ABRAHAM T. MARKLE.

New Meat Shop. THE UNDERSIGNED has opened a New Meat Shop, in Washington Hall Building, nearly opposite the upper end of the Market House, where he will keep constantly in store a general assortment of Meats, Beef, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, etc. Prices moderate. Thankful for 20 years patronage, he hopes to prove worthy of its continuance. Farmers having any description of Fat Stock will be paid the highest market price, by calling at my store opposite the upper end of the Market House. Jan. 25, 1855. WM. HUBBARD.

Bank Exchange. OYSTERS AND CONFECTIONERY. SALOON, WM. PATTERSON, Proprietor, opposite City Bank, Third Street, Steubenville, Ohio. Oysters wholesale and retail. Also, Toys and Notions. Jan. 1, 1855.

Steubenville Church Directory.

M. P. Church, Fifth street, between Market and Adams. Pastor, John Burns; residence, Adams street, between Fifth and Sixth. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.
M. E. Church, corner of Fourth and South streets. Pastor, A. J. Thomas. Residence, Fourth street, between South and Black streets. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.
M. P. Church, corner of Third and Adams streets. Pastor, J. A. Swaney. Residence, Fifth street, between Logan and Clarion. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.
Presbyterian Church, Fourth street, between Adams and South streets. Pastor, H. G. Comingo. Residence next door to the Church. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.
P. E. Church, corner of Fourth and Adams streets. Pastor, J. Morse. Residence, High street, between Adams and South. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.
Disciples Church, Dock street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Pastor, J. Phillips. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.
African, M. E. Church, corner of South and Third streets. Pastor, N. Carter. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.
A. R. Church, corner of Fifth and North sts. Pastor, G. Buchanan. Residence, Fourth street, between North and Washington sts. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

THE present (January) number commences the 5th volume, and the 3d year of Putnam's monthly. In commencing the undertaking, the publishers were fully aware that in a time of immense intellectual activity, and in a country of great and varied literary rivalry, where, in the absence of an international copyright, the choicest works of the best foreign genius are to be had for the taking, the task was not easy, of founding and sustaining a magazine, at once universal in its sympathies, and national in its tone. The continued and increasing favor with which the monthly has been received, is the best possible proof that the task has been in some degree fulfilled. The new volume of the magazine commences under the best possible auspices. Its position is now assured. Two years have demonstrated the extent of its circle of friends, and that circle is constantly widening. The magazine has not only the sympathy, but the actual literary support of the most eminent authors in the country. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of articles for its pages, from the immense number of mss. received—a number now amounting to more than 1800. In so great a press of material to be considered, the publishers appeal confidently for patience to all who favor them by their contributions, while they heartily thank them for their good will. While care is taken that nothing in the remotest degree offensive to propriety or good taste defaces these pages, and the ablest talent is secured to make a magazine, which, for variety of interest, and excellence of tone, shall be surpassed by no similar publication in the world, the publishers assure the public that their motto is still onward, and that every year's experience will enable them more fully to deserve the favor which they so gratefully acknowledge.

RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Subscribers will please observe, that, under necessary rule, the magazine can be sent only so far as the subscription is paid for. The new volume commences with the January number. It is intended that the fifth volume shall be the best yet issued. A fine portrait will be given in every second number or after.

TERMS.—\$3 per annum, or 25 cents per number. Two copies for \$5; five copies to one address \$10. Clergymen and Postmasters supplied at \$2. Those remitting \$3, promptly in advance, will receive the magazine free of postage. The publishers have agents for whose contracts they are responsible. Those giving orders to agents or to their respective booksellers, will look to them for their supply of the work.

Advertisements.—A limited number of advertisements relative to the nature or the merits of the work, will be inserted, if received by the 5th of each month preceding publication. Terms—per page \$30; half page \$20.

Complete Sets of Putnam's Magazine.—The first complete set of 2700 large pages of choice literature, by eminent American writers. These volumes are equal in quantity to 20 ordinary duodecimos. Either volume may still be had, nearly bound in cloth, for \$2. For the present, the publishers will supply new subscribers with the four volumes, in cloth, sent paid, including subscriptions for volumes five and six, on receipt of \$5. Cloth covers for binding either volume supplied at 25 cents each.

10 Park Place, New York, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE ART JOURNAL, 1855.

COMMENCING A NEW SERIES.

WITH Engravings from Pictures in the Royal Galleries at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace and Osborne. Monthly Journal of the Arts. Price 75c. The Journal of the Arts, 1855 will commence a New and Greatly Enriched Series of this already popular work containing Pictures by ancient and modern masters, which we have been graciously permitted to engrave and issue by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales. The Journal, Albert, from the private collections at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace and Osborne, also. Engravings of the Works in Sculpture in their Possession.

Essentially part of the Art Journal, therefore will contain two fine engravings of Pictures in the Royal Collection, and one engraving of a work in sculpture.

With the new year will also commence a series of Illustrated Biographies of Leading British Artists. The illustrations consisting of engravings on wood of their principal works, so as to exhibit the peculiar style and character of the leading painters of our school, and will be Exceedingly Beautiful Specimens of Art.

In addition we shall commence the year with a series of engravings—extending probably to one hundred examples—of the principal and most valuable contents of the Museum of Practical Art at Marlborough House. The engravings of these famous works cannot but be valuable to every class of producers of art manufacture.

The subscription is nine dollars per annum, or 75 cents for each number. Sold by M'Dowell & Co., Steubenville and by the Booksellers in all the cities of the Union. Jan. 25, 1855.

VIRTUE, EMMINS & CO., 25, John Street, New-York.

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Administrator's Sale.

BY order of the Probate Court, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House, in Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following valuable real estate to wit: The north part of lot No. 7, in Dike & Wilson's addition to the Town of Steubenville, beginning for the same at the North-east corner of said lot, running South with 4th street, thirty feet, thence West and parallel with the North boundary of said lot, to the alley, thence North with the alley thirty feet, to the North-west corner of said lot, thence East, with the North boundary of said lot to the place of beginning. Terms of Sale.—One third cash in hand; one third in one year, and the residue in two years from the day of sale, with interest on the deferred payments, to be secured by mortgage on the premises. GEORGE W. MYERS, Adm'r of the estate of Sam'l Myers dec'd. Jan. 16, 1855, 4t.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

H. G. GARRETT, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 100, 3d Street, STEUBENVILLE, will close out his entire stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at prices to suit the times.

LIST OF PRICES: Black Silk, best quality, which sold for \$1.50, I will sell at.....\$1.00
Do. do do \$1.25 " 87
Do. do do 1.00 " 75
Do. do do .75 " 60
Bk's Satin, do do 1.50 " 1.00
Also—French Merinos, Cough and Parment's Cloths, in great variety; Delaines, all colors, a fine assortment, selling from 64 to 18 1/2 cents per yard; Sacking, Flannel, best assortment in the city, at reduced prices; white and red Flannel, a large stock, at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard.

VARIEITY GOODS.—Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Underclothes, Spencers, Mill and Sewing Edging and Inserting, Bonnet, Cap and Velvet Ribbons, in great variety.

In a word, all the goods I have on hand will be sold at the above reduced prices, without fail. Persons wishing bargains, and who will find it to their advantage to call soon.

H. G. GARRETT, No. 100 Union Building, 3d st., Steubenville, Jan. 1, 1855.

Dry Goods at Reduced Prices.

ALEXANDER CONN invites the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to the fact, that he is now disposing of the balance of his large and attractive stock of Winter Dry Goods at great reduction from former prices. The assortment comprises, in part, French Merinos different shades and qualities, Couches, Parment's, Thibet Merinos, Persian Twills, Mill Delaines, figured and plain Cassimeres, Bombazines, black Dress Silks, plain, barred and figured, and white, figured do., Ginghams, Prints, etc., etc. Also, a full and complete assortment of Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Trimmings, Notions, etc., SHAWLS, in great variety and at very low prices, consisting of fine Broche, Thibet, Cashmere and the Bay State Long Jaws. Also, our usual excellent stock of Housekeeping Goods, comprising nearly every thing in the Dry Goods line, needed in families. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. South west corner Fourth and Market sts. Steubenville, Jan. 1, 1855.

H. R. KERN.

HAVING purchased the well known and popular Boot and Shoe Store formerly conducted by H. R. Kern & Co., takes this method of informing the friends and patrons of the house, that it is his intention to keep on hand a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, etc., and while he does not pretend to undersell all others in the trade, he believes his goods to be as cheap as any in the market, and of as good a quality.—His motto is—“Live and let live.” Store on Market street, Third Floor. Steubenville, Jan. 1, 1855.

S. COURSEY.

BARBER and fashionable hair dresser. Razors set, and all kinds of Surgical instruments put in good order. Corner of 2d and Washington streets, Steubenville, Ohio. Jan. 1, 1855.

Dress Trimmings.

G. & J. SCOTT have received an extra large and beautiful stock of Trimmings. Jan. 1, 1855. Washington Hall Building.

WANTED.

A NUMBER of enterprising AGENTS, to sell either by subscription or at sight, “COURT’S U. S. GAZETTE,” a highly valuable and popular work, which has given general satisfaction wherever circulated, and is an indispensable appendage to every man's Library. Men of experience in this business, may find a profitable employment, as a liberal commission will be allowed. For further particulars address W. F. MCMASTERS, local agent, Jan. 18, 1855. Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES O'NEAL, GEORGE O'NEAL, J. & G. O'NEAL, (Successors Alexander Boyle,) COMMISSION MERCHANTS & Steamboat Agents, Warehouse corner of Market and Water streets, Wharf boat at Market street Landing. Jan. 1, 1855.

WASHINGTON HALL.

MARKET STREET, Steubenville, O. WM. JONES, (formerly of Wellsville), Proprietor. Jan. 1, 1855.

STANTON & COOK.

STANTON AT LAW, Steubenville, Ohio. Office on Third street, between Market and Washington. Jan. 1, 1855.

William D. Sherrow, Barber.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is ready at all times, (Sabbath excepted), to wait on his customers in his line. Room under the Mechanics' Saving Fund, Market st., Steubenville, O. Jan. 1, 1855.

SAMUEL SMITH, Barber and Hair Trimmer.

HAVING recently taken rooms at the U. S. House, Steubenville, will always be on hand to wait on customers, in the most polite manner, and desires a liberal share of patronage. Jan. 1, 1855.

DR. S. B. ROTHACKER.

OFFICE South Fourth St., near Conn's Dry Good Store, Steubenville, O. Jan. 1.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

THE largest and most magnificent stock of Bonnet Ribbons ever brought to Steubenville, just opened for the inspection of the Ladies. G. & J. SCOTT, Jan. 1, 1855, Fancy and a Trimming Store.

Per Adams' & Co's Express.

G. & J. SCOTT have just received from Adams' & Co's Express, a new assortment of these desirable parcels, which they will sell at exceedingly low prices. Call at Scott's Fancy and Trimming Store, Washington Hall buildings. Jan. 1, 1855.

Plaid! Plaid!!

A LARGE stock of beautiful Merinos Plaid, just opened at G. & J. SCOTT'S. Jan. 1, 1855.

E. T. TAPPAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW Steubenville, Ohio. Office on Fourth Street, south of Market, opposite Norton Hotel. Jan. 1, 1855.

MOOREY & ELLIOTT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Steubenville, Ohio. Office corner of Market and Fourth streets, second story. Jan. 1, 1855.

J. ALLEN.

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, SHOES, and CARPETS, Third street, adjoining Court House, Steubenville, Jan. 1, 1855.

J. C. CABLE, M. D.

OFFICE at his residence, on Fourth, between Market and Washington streets, Steubenville. Jan. 1, '55.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, JANUARY 4th, Trains will run daily (except Sundays), as follows: THE EXPRESS TRAIN Leaves Steubenville at 7:00 A. M. Arrives at Newark at 9:30 P. M. RETURNING, Leaves Newark at 11:15 A. M. Arrives at Steubenville at 1:15 P. M. THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN Leaves Steubenville at 4:15 P. M. Arrives at Cadiz at 6:30 P. M. RETURNING, Leaves Cadiz at 7:30 A. M. Arrives at Steubenville at 9:50 A. M. THE FREIGHT TRAIN Leaves Steubenville at 5:30 A. M., and arrives same place at 6:00 P. M. Leaves Newark at 5:45 A. M., and arrives same place at 5:00 P. M. Passengers by the Express train connect at Newark with trains for Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Mt. Vernon, Mansfield, Shelby, Cleveland, Monroe, Valley, Steubenville City and Chicago. By this arrangement, there are several miles of staging, which will be continued for a few days, until the track is laid into Newark. ISRAEL FEMBERTON, Superintendent. Jan. 4, 1855.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

OPENING THIS DAY AT G. & J. SCOTT'S, 30 pieces French merinos, all shades, fine quality, at 87 1/2 to \$1.50; 50 pa. Co. burg cloth 6 1/2 wide 31 to 62 1/2; 50 pa. black and colored Alpaca from 15 to 75; plain colored all wool delaines; 37 1/2; 55 pa. black and colored dress and mantle silks from 62 1/2 to \$1.50. French and Scotch plaids entirely new styles, prints, printed delaines, etc. 75 cent. of bonnet ribbons, the largest and richest stock ever brought to the city. 10 cartons plain and fancy trimmings, velvet do., silk, galoon and lace gimp trimmings, etc. French flowers, bonnets, silks and velvets. Bounties of all the latest fall styles.

The subscribers have no hesitancy in saying that they are now opening the richest and cheapest lot of goods ever offered in this market. Jan. 1, 1855. G. & J. SCOTT.

The State of Ohio, Court of Common Pleas, in and for Jefferson co., O. Nancy Blackburn, vs. John L. Blackburn. Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant will take notice that the Plaintiff will take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to be read in evidence on the trial of said cause, before competent authority, at the Post office, in the town of Moundsville, in Ohio County, State of Virginia, on Friday, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day; to be continued from day to day, between the same hours, until they are completed.

Jan. 25, 1855. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

A. H. DOHRMAN & CO.

FORWARDING & Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Wool, Seeds, Dried Fruits, Salt, Nails, Window Glass, Merchandise and Produce in general, Steubenville, Ohio.

REMEMBER—Frazier & Frazier, Steubenville, O. H. H. Collins, Pittsburgh, Penn. Wm. Holmes & Co., Cincinnati. Jan. 11, '55.

Notice to Shippers.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, OFFICE S. & T. R. CO. 1st Floor, 18th day of February, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day; to be continued from day to day, between the same hours, until they are completed.

No freight will be received or delivered after 7 o'clock p. m.

LAFAYETTE DENNY, Jan. 4, 1855. General Freight Agent.

O. M. TRATHEN, O. R. KIELIN, Thatcher & Kerlin, MERCHANT TAILORS, Third St., second door below Market, Steubenville, Ohio, keep constantly for sale and make up to order, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. Also, Suspenders, Gloves, Shirts, Hosiery, and Furnishing Goods generally. Orders respectfully solicited. Jan. 1, '55.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend keeping on hand, a good supply of Corn, Oats and Mill feed. Also a good supply of Groceries, generally kept in grocery establishments. South west corner of Fourth and Adams streets, Steubenville, Ohio. Jan. 1, 1855. MEKLE AND STARK.

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